

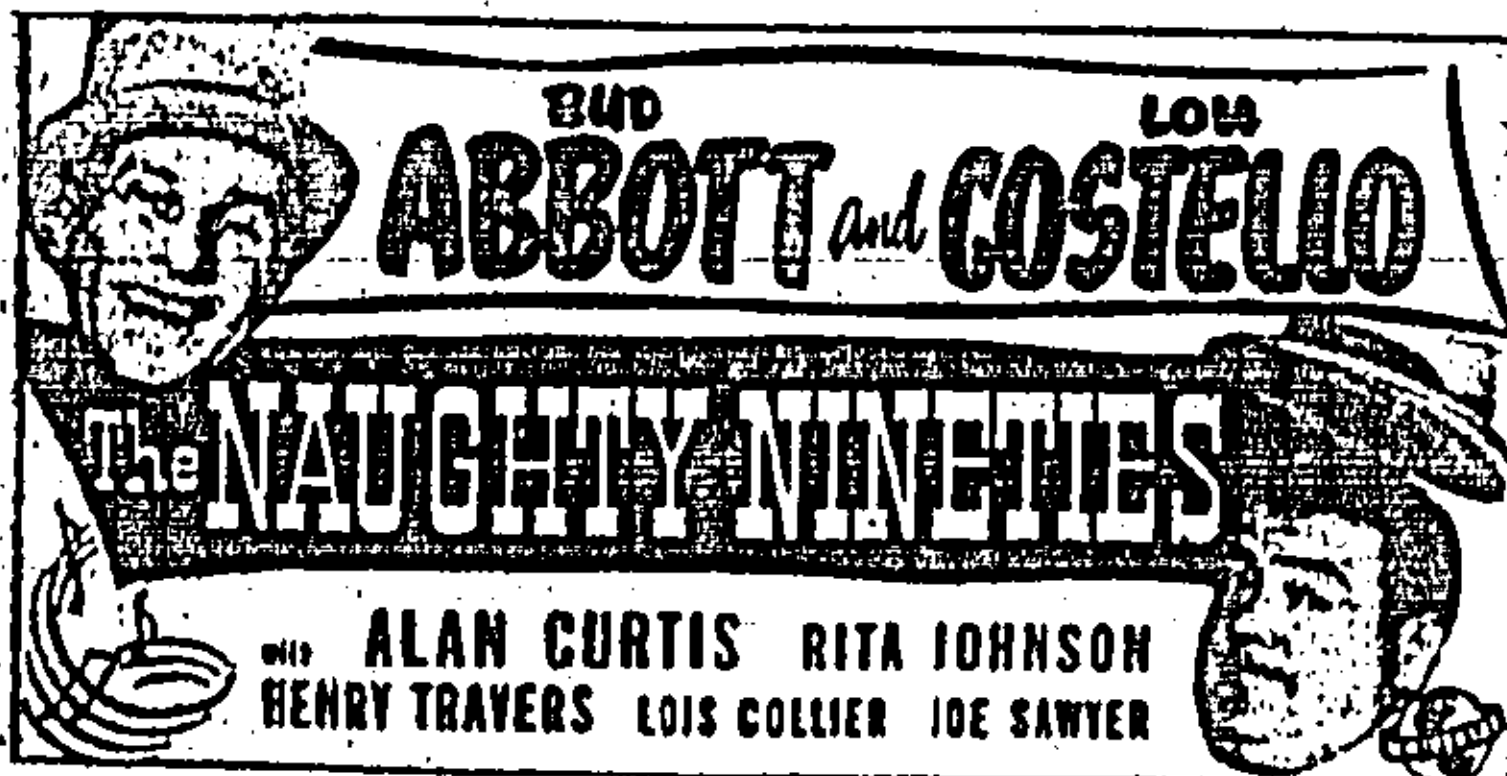
SHOWING
TO-DAY
QUEEN'S
At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
MORE THRILLING AND STARTLING THAN
'LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN!'
Here is a story of the secret fears of all women since
the World began!



CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
— OPENING TO-MORROW —



ORIENTAL
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15 P.M.
A SHOW BOAT LOAD OF LAUGHTER!



Commencing To-morrow: "LAURA"

LEE THEATRE TAI PING THEATRE
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 p.m. At 12.30, 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

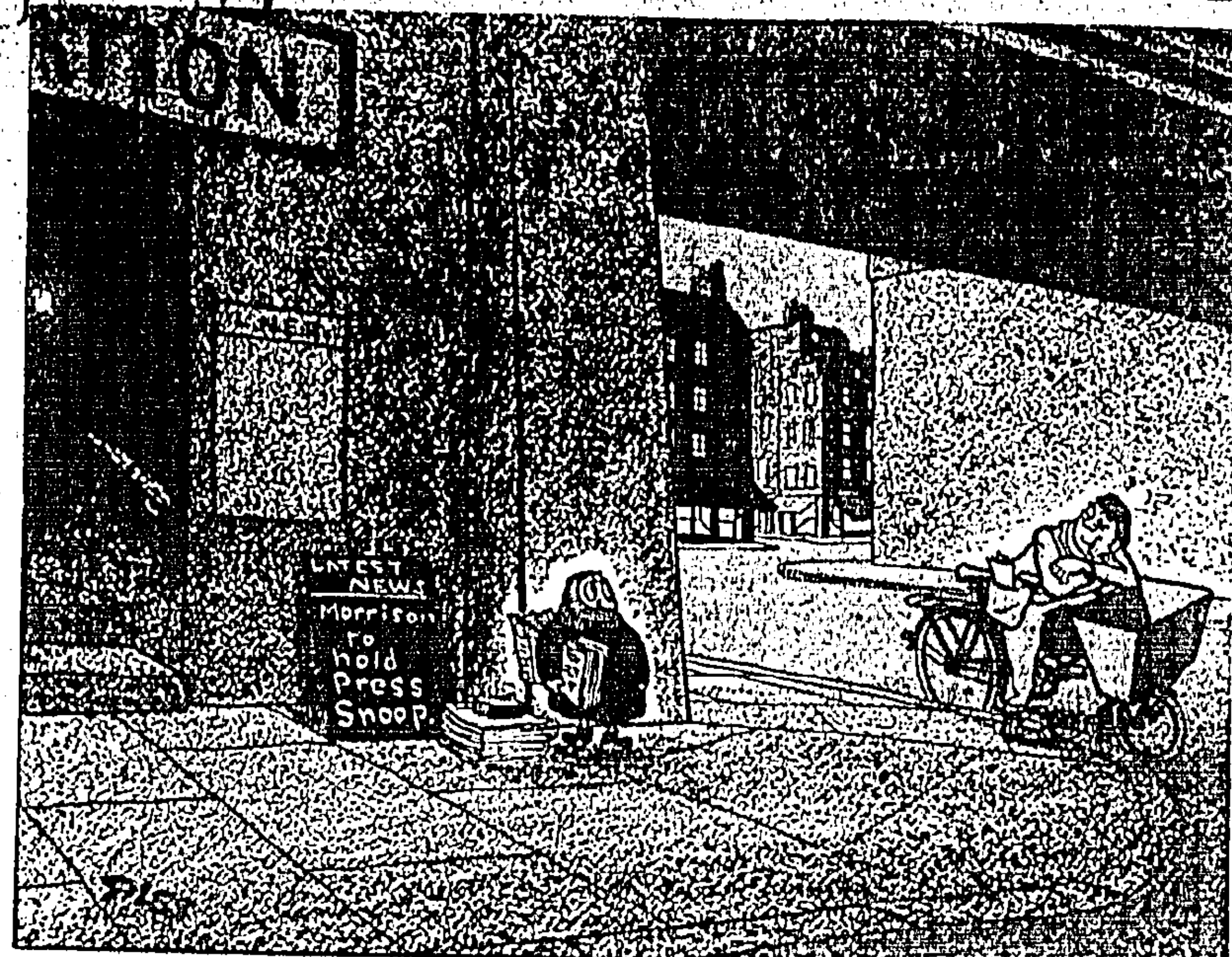
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"You'll have to mind your P's and Q's now that you've got this Morrison on your tracks."

All over the world there's a shortage of houses, and lack of accommodation is a universal headache. This is a report on

How THE HOMELESS IN BRITAIN LIVE

MR. and Mrs. Michael McInerney and their three young sons, bombed out of their Streatham home in 1944, are living to-day in a crowded, curtained-off rest centre at Battersea, S.W.8.

They are one of the families—there are 1,350 in Greater London alone—for whom no better home can be found than official hostels and the miserable makeshifts we accepted as part of the blitz.

Perhaps you thought that rest centres disappeared with the end of blackout and the tearing down of street air raid shelters. They were certainly meant to. Many districts did, in fact, get their centres closed before the drift back to London, and the demobilisation of thousands of Servicemen, rocketed the problem of homeless families higher than it had ever been in the worst days of the war.

Other districts, slower at finding accommodation for their blitzed population, were caught up in the aftermath. They have had to cope with evictions made on possession orders and on the grounds of overcrowding.

But while the whole country suffers from the housing shortage, the Ministry of Health says that practically no rest centres remain outside London.

What we do know is this: In September last year, there were 911 families in Greater London who would have been thrown on the streets or into institutions if stop-gap accommodation had not been provided. In December the number had risen to 1,312. And on January 4 this year the total was 1,350 families.

Of the 1,350 families, more than 300 are now in rest centres and more than 1,000 in requisitioned properties which some councils call hostels and some half-way houses.

How are they living in the rest centres? Let us go back to ex-prisoner-of-war Michael McInerney, his wife Ellen, and their boys, Brian, Michael, Alan.

The school in Battersea Park-road—which can house anything up to 150 people—is run with regimental precision. The superintendent is an ex-Army captain. It is warm, clean and as comfortable as ingenuity and good will can make it. The food is plentiful and well cooked.

THE McInerneys have no privacy. Each family is given a curtained-off cubicle, varying in size with the number of people in the family unit. Only the sketchiest family possessions can be kept.

Each person has a camp bed and bedding with cots for the babies. The tenants also get an issue of cutlery, kept in a mug in the cubicle. If a fork or knife is lost it is its owner's responsibility to replace it. Meals are eaten communally, and there is a 24-hour service to provide for shift workers.

As bathing and sanitary facilities are those of an ordinary elementary school, the men find washing and shaving difficult in wash-basins suitable for children of nine or ten years. A separate bathroom has been set aside for the babies, who are washed in zinc baths set on tables.

Poor as the accommodation is, almost every one of the people there will tell you they are happy and thankful to have a roof over their heads. Most of them have been there three or four months, and most are from districts outside Battersea. One family is to be rehoused by Streatham, others by Islington Finsbury and Deptford.

By ANNE COUPAR

Into this refuge, also drift sometimes the human fleas and jelsam which, pre-war, would have normally gone to the poorhouse.

There is another type of L.C.C. rest centre which is one stage better. It is usually a house or group of houses adapted for hostel purposes. An example is at St. George's-square, Westminster. Here, three tall houses with pillars, large, have been made into one large house, where each family has a bedroom of its own. Where a family is large, it has two bedrooms.

Here again meals are eaten in a common dining room. There is better provision—and a rota for bathing. All doors are padlocked when the owner is absent, and this gives a greater sense of privacy.

Changes at the rest centres are extremely reasonable—3s. a day per adult, with graduated charges for children. For this sum residents have full board and lodging, light, heat—some have coal fires some radiators—and hot water.

THE remainder of the 1,350 families are in the best of the three. These are called Half-way Houses. It may be coincidence, but the authorities showing the best results in half-way houses are those where a woman house-manager or rehoming manager is in charge.

To show what can be done in an ordinary working-class district and in a middle-class residential area, here is what I found in two types at Fulham and Malden in Surrey. Both have women in charge.

FULHAM: Two three-floor terrace-type houses have been made into one unit. Each family is given a bed-sitting room (and extra bedroom if the family is large).

Each family provides its own meals, cooking them in the basement kitchens where two stoves have to be shared amicably between the tenants. The meals are then carried to the family's room and eaten there.

Washing-up is done in the kitchen, and kitchen towels, as well as crockery and cooking utensils, are provided by the council.

In its room, each family has a bed or cot and bedding provided for every member. A fool cupboard, table and chairs. Carpets, rugs, chairs, radio, ornaments and so on can be added by tenants from their own household goods.

Each family is responsible for keeping its own room clean, and for cleaning the bathroom or kitchen after use. Passages and stairs are cleaned daily by a cleaner from the council offices.

For this accommodation adults pay 6s. per week. 3s. for children, and this charge includes heating and light, and laundering of bed linen.

MAIDEN: In a half-way house each family has its own bedroom or bedrooms, with its own furniture entirely. Two large downstairs rooms are used as dining rooms, each family having its own dining room furniture. In the large kitchen, every family has its own cooking stove and its own sink.

THIS is the nearest thing I have yet seen to a home of one's own.

Tenants in Malden's half-way houses pay inclusive rents of from 18s. upwards, a week, according to the accommodation offered. This includes electric light, and, in some cases, a certain amount of central heating.

That shows what can be done—and it makes indefensible in 1947 the dreary blitz model rest centres in which courage and cheerfulness alone make life possible.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

North-South got themselves into a grand-slam contract in to-day's deal only because North forgot the proper responses to the Blackwood Convention, but his error was slight indeed compared to South's, in the play.

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ K 7 5 4 3
♥ 5 2
♦ 0
♣ A Q 10 6 2
EAST
♦ 3 10
♥ J 10 7 6
♦ 10 8
♣ K J 5 6
SOUTH
♦ A Q 9 6 2
♥ A K 4
♦ A 7 5 3
♣ 7

The bidding:
South: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥.
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠.
East: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣.
West: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦.

Strangely enough, North answered the four-no trump bid, correctly, but forgot that when he bid six spades

in response to the five no trump, he was announcing three kings! It is true that even with this misinformation there was considerable question whether South could go to the grand slam, but at least he had a good excuse.

South had far less excuse when he proceeded to go down a trick. West led the diamond king, South won and quickly ruffed a diamond, returned to the heart ace, ruffed a second diamond, then led to the heart king and blithely ruffed his last diamond, quite ignoring the danger that by this time East might be in a good position to over-ruff dummy. East won and did, and that was the end of the story, so far as South was concerned.

There was no absolutely safe method of playing this hand, but South's nonchalant ruffing of three diamonds was far too unsafe! The better plan was to set up dummy's club suit.

Thus, after taking the diamond ace declarer should have drawn two rounds of trumps, cashed the club ace, ruffed a club, and then cross-ruffed diamonds and clubs until the club king was ruffed out.

This plan would succeed against any reasonable break of the outstanding clubs, and hence greater "percentage" than any other line of play.

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By Ernie Bushmiller

U.S. ECONOMY AT THE CROSSROADS

By HARRY W. FRANTZ
United Press Staff Correspondent

AFTER a turbulent year in its economic and political life, the United States in 1947 faces the basic problem of establishing the "expanding economy" which is indispensable to national prosperity and world recovery.

The United States entered the postwar period with profound confidence in its production capacity and a general belief that expanding production of farm, mine and factory would raise the standard of living at home, and contribute rapidly to economic normality abroad.

Unforeseen at V-J Day were the long series of great industrial strikes culminating with the coal shutdown in 1946, the violent controversy over price controls as an anti-inflationary device, the stock market slump, and the startling political upset marked by Republican recovery of majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Equally unexpected was the fact that civilian employment would exceed all records and belie forecasts of postwar unemployment.

Major Riddles

THIS year, the common sense of the general public and the deep hopes of the world are concerned with three major riddles, to which tentative answers may be afforded by the Eightieth Congress of the United States:

1. Can a shattering "second round" of industrial strikes in 1947 be avoided by revision of the labour laws, especially the Wagner Act, or clarifications of existing laws by the courts, or both?

2. Will a Republican-controlled Congress modify the party's traditional policy of high tariff "protection" to national industries, or continue an international trade policy and programme based generally on the down-scaling of "protection"?

3. Can the recent trend toward elimination of war-imposed controls on industry, domestic and international commerce, be continued and confirmed without new "inflationary" pressures on the general economy?

The logic of election results and the wishes of United States industrial and commercial organisations point to a "conservative" trend of legislation and governmental administration, marked by a reduced national budget, less interference of government in business, and the freer play of supply and demand in marketing.

Laissez Faire

THE philosophy of the hour seems closer to the old laissez faire principle than to the New Deal programme of governmental initiative and planning that had evolved during President Roosevelt's terms of office.

Favouring the progressive solution of the United States' major economic problems was an apparent relaxing of international political tension in the last weeks of 1946. The uneasiness about a third world war, which prevailed at mid-year, had obviously been relieved by the effective function of the United Nations Council and Assembly.

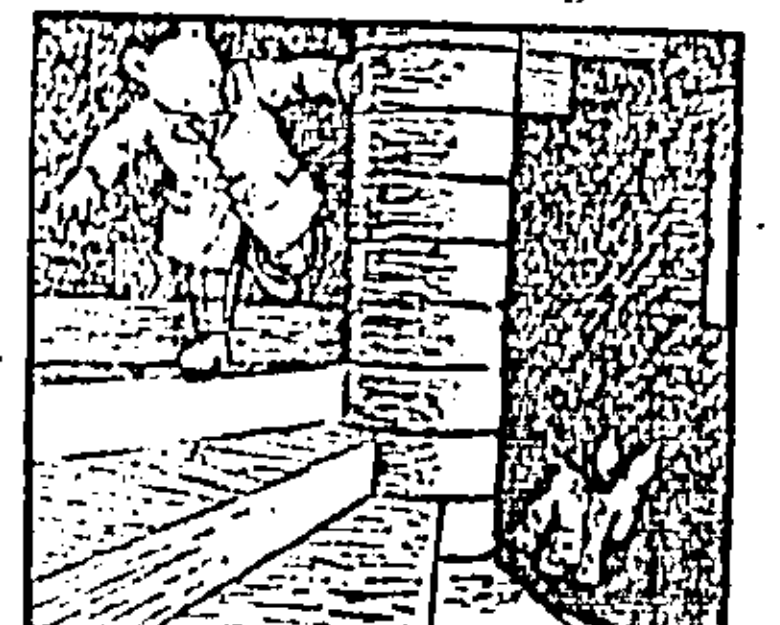
This in turn promised to avert a world armament race, and would encourage reduced governmental budgets, less burdensome taxation, and the direction of the economy toward peacetime industrial production in the United States and other countries.

Whither?

IN the United States, there exists an intense pride in the industrial "know how" and mass production capacity that was proved during the World War. Scientists have invaded every branch of economy with new techniques and efficiency-aiding devices. The belief widely prevails that a system of competitive free enterprise can prove its superiority to communistic and totalitarian methods.

Nineteen-forty-seven may indicate whether the United States is to embark successfully on the realisation of traditional economic principles and objectives, or take a new and yet unpredictable course of politico-economic evolution.

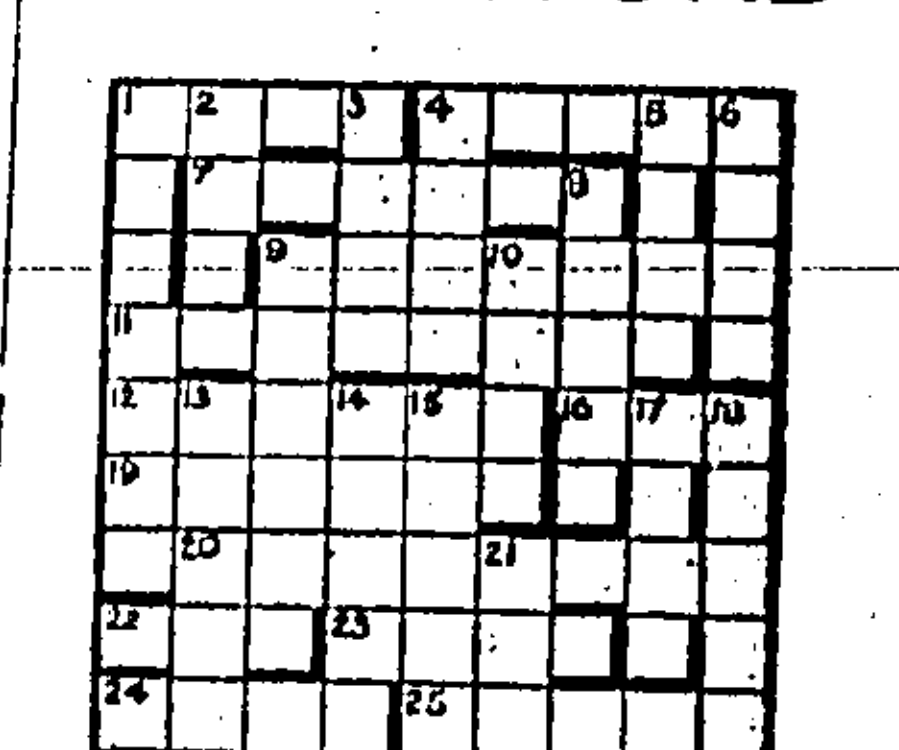
Rupert and Ninky—40



Rupert is the first of the little group to pull himself together and dashes into the passage after the trunk. His eyes take a moment or two to get used to the poor light, and he is just in time to see Ninky tumble down the first steps of a spiral staircase. He hurries after him, but whenever he gets near to him the donkey makes another leap and careers onward. Down and down and round and round they go until poor Rupert is giddy and quite out of breath.

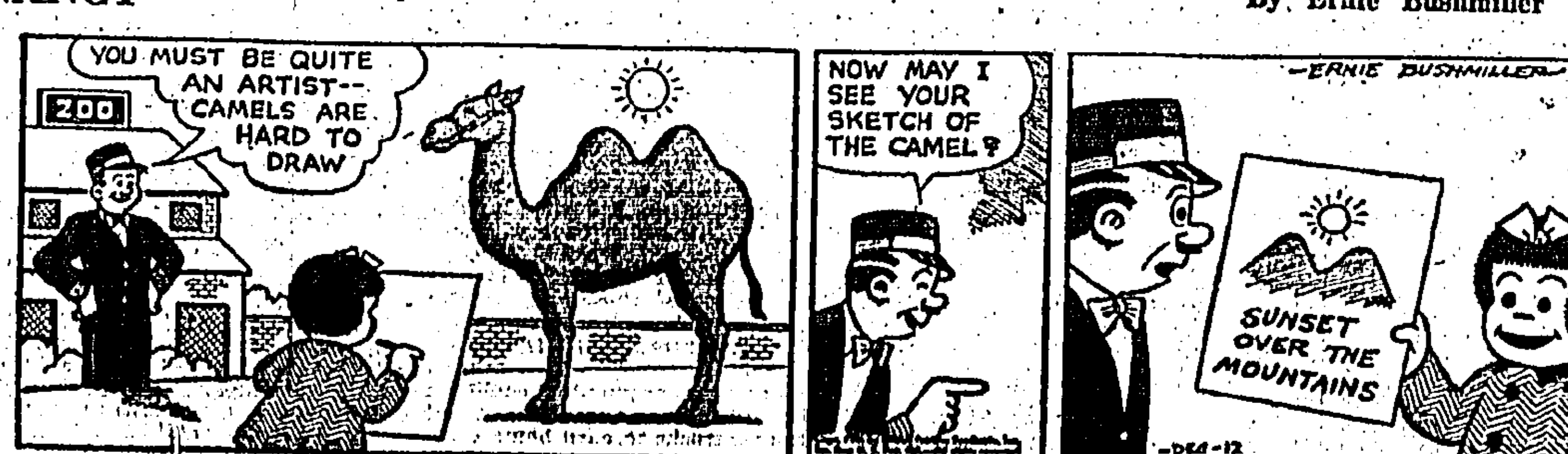
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CROSSWORD



Across
1. Imprecise. (4)
2. Has in the centre a space. (5)
3. Famous composer. (6)
4. A run may be seen in the garden disguised. (7)
5. For the time being perhaps but not the time never get one over the edge. (8)
6. Unhappy up car. (3)
7. Position. (10)
8. Possibly over. (3)
9. From here the Magi came. (4)
10. Let's hope the hen is. (5)
Down
1 and 20 Across: A brilliant stock. (7)
2. Musical instrument. (4)
3. Running water. (4)
4. Service room. (4)
5. A broken seal. (4)
6. The lady is up. (4)
7. Trees, the leaves are used for drying. (6)
8. Five sound of short quick steps made possible by the patrol. (6)
9. Building in a mine. (6)
10. Desert ship or electricity. (5)
11. A ride in different formation. (6)
12. Taken from equivocation. (6)
13. It may be a step in the right direction. (4)
14. Traces to serve. (6)
15. Justify the association of Hospital Services. (6)
Solution of yesterday's puzzle: Across: 1. Muscular. 2. Inure. 3. Lure. 4. Down: 1. Nasty. 2. Crabs. 3. Ooze. 4. Nod. 5. Aye. 6. Aye. 7. Aye. 8. Aye. 9. Aye. 10. Aye. 11. Aye. 12. Aye. 13. Aye. 14. Aye. 15. Aye. 16. Aye. 17. Aye. 18. Aye. 19. Aye. 20. Aye.

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tic film shallow water is often very difficult to detect on an air photograph, but by use of infra-red film and filters the water is rendered black on the print and the water

